

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

In re:

JEROME P. FOX and ROSANNE C. FOX,
d/b/a FOX ORCHARDS,

Debtors.

No. 07-01211-PCW11

JEROME P. FOX and ROSANNE C. FOX;
and FOX ESTATE WINERY, LLC,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

PRECEPT BRANDS, LLC,

Defendant.

Adv. No. 07-80144-PCW

MEMORANDUM DECISION RE:
1) PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO
AMEND THE COMPLAINT; AND
2) DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO
DISMISS ADVERSARY

FACTS

On April 12, 2007, Jerome and Rosanne Fox commenced a Chapter 11 proceeding. The Schedules list as assets, real property used as an orchard and vineyard and facilities used to process and store agricultural products such as apples and grapes. Personal property, Schedule B, includes cash on hand, a pension fund, interest in a co-op and an LLC, as well as a 60% ownership in co-plaintiff Fox Estate Winery, LLC (hereinafter "LLC"). The assets of the LLC were not included in the Schedules as assets of the debtors, rather, the debtors' 60% ownership interest in this LLC was an asset of their personal bankruptcy estate as reflected in Schedule B. The plan filed on October 30, 2007 and confirmed on January 15, 2008, pays 100% to creditors, with funding provided by the debtors' continued agricultural operations and the sale of certain portions of the real estate.

The Disclosure Statement filed on October 30, 2007 describes the relationship between the debtors and the LLC. The debtors grow grapes as well as other agricultural products. The other agricultural products are processed and the grapes are crushed in the debtors' processing facility. The crushed grapes are then placed in fermentation tanks owned by the LLC which are located in the processing/storage facility owned by the debtors personally. The LLC owns eight tanks with a 40-ton

1 capacity, one tank with a 20-ton capacity and four tanks with a 10-ton capacity. Outside the
2 processing/storage facility owned by the debtors personally, but still on their property, is a receiving
3 station owned by the LLC which weighs the crushed grapes and does some processing to remove the
4 stems. The Fox Estate Winery label is that of the LLC and that label has won various awards. The LLC
5 is also the holder of the liquor license relating to distribution of the wine.

6 The Disclosure Statement states that the LLC sold the 2004 grape crop to various buyers and
7 most of the 2005 and 2006 grape crop was sold to Precept Brands, LLC (hereinafter “Precept”), which
8 bottles and distributes the bulk wine. The Disclosure Statement states that the LLC “is in the process
9 of collecting the receivables agreed to in the original sale of the 2006 crop and some of the 2005 crop.”
10 The assets of the LLC are not included in the liquidation analysis upon which the Chapter 11 plan is
11 based.

12 On December 5, 2007, the debtor filed this adversary against Precept, with the LLC as co-
13 plaintiff. The adversary seeks to recover amounts owed on the contract by Precept to purchase the bulk
14 wine from the 2005 and 2006 crop years and alleges breach of that contract, breach of Precept’s
15 contractual duty of good faith and fair dealing, and requests a turnover of estate property, i.e., the bulk
16 wine, if payment is not received from Precept. Precept made offers to purchase the bulk wine on
17 May 10 and 11, which resulted in the contract at issue dated July 16, 2007. The contract is in the form
18 of an invoice of the LLC, and only the LLC and Precept are named. The amount due “on receipt” per
19 the invoice is \$598,363. In prior purchase transactions, Precept paid about 30 days after invoice. On
20 September 4, 2007, Precept paid \$509,473.10 toward this invoice.

21 On February 5, 2008, this Motion to Dismiss the adversary for lack of jurisdiction was filed. No
22 response to that motion has been filed by the co-plaintiff LLC. On February 22, 2008, both co-plaintiffs
23 moved to amend the Complaint. The proposed Amended Complaint mirrors the original complaint, but
24 adds a cause of action alleging that Precept’s intentional withholding of payment under the invoice was
25 tortious interference with the business relationship between debtors and the LLC.

26 JURISDICTION

27 Precept seeks dismissal with prejudice of the debtors as co-plaintiffs, as they lack standing to
28 bring the causes of action and seeks dismissal of the LLC without prejudice as this court has no

1 jurisdiction over the dispute between the LLC and Precept. As to the debtors' standing, the contract is
2 the invoice, a form with the LLC letterhead, and only the LLC and Precept are named. The debtors are
3 not a named party. There are three causes of action based upon the contract: breach by failing to pay
4 for the purchase of the bulk wine, breach by failing to pay for the storage of the bulk wine, and breach
5 of the duty of good faith and fair dealing.

6 Causes of action for breach of contract and breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing are
7 not applicable to those not parties to a contract. The debtors argue that since the pre-purchase offers to
8 purchase contained a reference to a purchase conditioned upon "release of creditors' interests" and since
9 the debtors were creditors of the LLC, this gives them standing¹. Assuming that the debtors are creditors
10 of the LLC, that does not give rise to standing for the debtors to enforce a contract between the LLC and
11 a third-party. In support of their standing, the debtors allege they are third-party beneficiaries of the
12 contract. In order to be considered a third-party beneficiary, the debtors must have a direct interest in
13 the contract. Assuming they are creditors of the LLC and that it agreed to pay the debtors the proceeds
14 of the contract, that is not sufficient under state law to give the debtors a direct interest in the contract
15 creating third-party beneficiary status. Postlewait Const., Inc. v. Great American Ins. Companies,
16 41 Wn. App. 763, 706 P.2d 636 (1985); *see also* Vikingstadt v. Baggott, 46 Wn.2d 494, 282 P.2d 824
17 (1955); McDonald Const. Co. v. Murray, 5 Wn. App. 68, 485 P.2d 626 (1971).

18 The remaining cause of action is a request to turnover property of the estate as required by
19 11 U.S.C. § 542. The relief requested is that if Precept does not complete payments for the bulk wine,
20 it is to return the bulk wine to the debtors. However, the bulk wine was owned by the LLC, not the
21 debtors. The assets of the LLC were not included in the bankruptcy estate and turnover is inapplicable.
22 The debtors argue that various cash collateral orders between debtors and their creditors, which held real
23 and personal property liens, refer to "proceeds of wine/grape inventory." Precept was not a party to
24 those cash collateral orders, nor was the LLC. Standing alone, these references are not sufficient to
25 demonstrate that the debtors personally owned or had an interest in the bulk wine held in the tanks

27 ¹Although not addressed in the pleadings, they argue that Mr. Fox (who is also manager of the
28 LCC) negotiated the contract on behalf of himself and the LLC, thus making the debtors parties to the
contract. Even assuming the debtors are correct in this contention, for reasons described in this opinion,
it becomes irrelevant.

1 owned by the LLC and sold by the LLC and not included in the Schedules or Disclosure Statement or
2 Plan. Section 542 applies only to property of the estate. As the bulk wine was never property of the
3 estate, § 542 is inapplicable and this cause of action should be dismissed with prejudice.

4 Debtors refer to some arrangement with the LLC by which the debtors were to receive “net
5 proceeds” of the sale of the bulk wine. The only evidence in the record of any such agreement is the
6 debtor’s statement that “Fox Orchard’s (sic) relies on proceeds of Fox Winery’s sales net of costs of
7 production to fund further orchard operations.”² Essentially, debtors argue that their personal business
8 affairs (operation of the orchard, vineyard, CA storage and processing facility) were so intertwined with
9 the business affairs of the LLC that the debtors have an interest in any contract made by the LLC. The
10 debtors own the majority interest in the LLC. However, the LLC is a separate legal entity not in
11 bankruptcy. If the business affairs of that separate legal entity were so intertwined with those of the
12 bankruptcy estate, perhaps the assets of the LLC, including what could be a very valuable wine label and
13 liquor license, should have been included in the bankruptcy estate. During the reorganization, the
14 debtors considered and treated the LLC as a separate legal entity, and its assets were not included in the
15 estate. After receiving that benefit, debtors now argue that the business operations were so closely
16 intertwined that the debtors personally benefit from contracts made by the LLC. The debtors cannot
17 “have their cake and eat it too.”

18 As to the causes of action in the original Complaint, it is questionable whether debtors have
19 standing to bring such causes of action or have stated a claim. Even assuming that standing did exist,
20 the Bankruptcy Court has no jurisdiction to hear the controversy. The Complaint alleges “related to”
21 jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 157(a) of the Code as the debtors are majority owners of the LLC, the
22 business affairs are intertwined, and the LLC promised to pay the debtors the “net proceeds” of the
23 contract. “Related to” jurisdiction exists if the cause of action is owned by the debtor. It is questionable
24 whether these causes of action are owned by the debtors who variously define their status as parties to
25 an oral contract, unnamed parties to a written contract, real parties in interest or third-party beneficiaries
26

27 ²The declaration also states that the grapes are fermented in the debtors’ processing facility
28 “using Fox Orchard’s equipment and tanks.” This contradicts the statements made in the Disclosure
Statement regarding the ownership and use of the fermentation tanks.

1 of a written contract. Assuming the debtors could bring these causes of action, jurisdiction only exists
2 if the resolution of the dispute between the debtors and the defendant Precept would necessarily affect
3 the bankruptcy estate. The issue is whether this dispute regarding Precept's duty to pay the full invoice
4 of \$598,363 "on receipt" or to pay the balance remaining after application of the payment of \$509,473
5 necessarily affects the bankruptcy estate. In re Fietz, 852 F.2d 455 (1988).

6 The confirmed Chapter 11 plan provides for 100% repayment of creditors to commence
7 approximately February 1, 2008, as the plan was confirmed January 15, 2008. The first payment is to
8 be composed of \$100,000 cash the debtors had on hand at the time of confirmation and \$533,077 held
9 by the debtors with the Bank of Whitman. The remaining two distributions to creditors are to occur
10 within approximately a year after confirmation. One source of funding is to be the 2007 crop proceeds
11 of \$2,400,000. Additionally, the plan provides that the storage and processing facility are to be sold as
12 well as some of the orchard and vineyard property which is valued in the liquidation analysis at
13 \$13,000,000. As provided in the plan, the debtors have recently sold the Colorado real estate for
14 \$810,000. Also, the plan requires certain personal property be sold, which property was valued at
15 \$1,100,000 to \$1,500,000. Assuming that there are funds remaining due to the debtors from the LLC,
16 those funds are not a primary or even a significant source of payment to creditors under the plan. The
17 LLC's, or even debtors' ability to collect the remaining balance from Precept or the six week delay in
18 payment would have no effect on the successful completion of the bankruptcy plan. The LLC is
19 presumptively solvent as it is not in bankruptcy. There is no evidence that it is in default of whatever
20 obligation it has to debtors, but assuming it owes "net proceeds" or a some price for the purchase of the
21 crushed grapes from the debtors, there is no indication that the LLC is unable to pay that amount,
22 regardless of its dispute with Precept.

23 Also, procedural problems exist. The LLC, through its separate counsel, has not objected to, nor
24 responded to, the Motion to Dismiss the Complaint and the defendant is entitled to entry of an order
25 granting its request to dismiss the LLC's causes of action without prejudice. Leaving only the debtors
26 as plaintiffs would create extremely difficult procedural and substantive issues in reaching a resolution
27 of the issues.

28 "Related to" jurisdiction does not exist for the original Complaint and the causes of action

1 referenced in that Complaint. Any relationship between that dispute and the administration of the
2 bankruptcy estate under the confirmed plan is de minimis.

3 **MOTION TO AMEND**

4 Faced with the Motion to Dismiss for lack of jurisdiction, the debtors immediately sought to
5 amend the Complaint to add a cause of action. The proposed Amended Complaint is a mirror image of
6 the original Complaint but adds a cause of action brought by both debtors and the LLC against Precept
7 for tortious interference with the business relationship between the debtors and the LLC. Again, the
8 allegation is that the business relationship between the debtors and the LLC is complementary and
9 interrelated. That does not appear to be in dispute, although this leads to questions of exactly how
10 intertwined those business operations were and whether the Chapter 11 reorganization proceeded and
11 the plan was confirmed based upon incorrect information. The new cause of action alleges that Precept
12 intentionally withheld payment under the contract to exert “financial pressure on the debtors in an
13 attempt to induce the Debtors to sell property to Precept Brands at below market prices” and
14 intentionally interfered with debtors’ business relationship with the LLC. That relationship is not
15 defined, but seems to be the arrangement or agreement by the LLC that it would pay the net proceeds
16 of this bulk wine contract to the debtors. The briefing and declarations refer to discussions between the
17 debtors and Precept regarding a possible purchase of some portion of debtors’ real estate, but there is
18 no evidence or allegation of any relationship between the debtors and the LLC to sell property other than
19 the crushed grapes.

20 Again, the underlying premise of this cause of action is that due to the intertwined nature of the
21 business relationship between the LLC and the debtors, Precept’s alleged failure to pay or alleged delay
22 in paying a substantial portion of the purchase price of the bulk wine adversely affected the debtors.
23 Again, this contention is contrary to the debtors’ treatment of the LLC in the Chapter 11 as a totally
24 separate entity with its own assets, income and liabilities. Assuming however that the debtors have a
25 valid cause of action for tortious interference with the relationship between it and the LLC, that does
26 not necessarily result in “related to” jurisdiction by this court. There is no evidence that that cause of
27 action is significantly related to debtors’ performance under the confirmed plan. This claim for damages
28 in some unknown amount against a third-party is not mentioned in the plan nor identified as a source

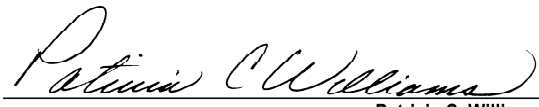
1 of funding for the repayment of creditors under the plan. Debtors do rely upon income from continued
2 operations for payment to creditors. Concluding that “related to” jurisdiction exists could result in this
3 court hearing post-plan confirmation collection actions brought by reorganized debtors against
4 purchasers who do not pay for goods sold. Such jurisdiction exists only if the controversy would have
5 a significant effect upon the administration of the estate. Under the circumstances of this case,
6 particularly the terms of the confirmed plan, there is not a sufficient nexus between this cause of action
7 and the administration of the estate, i.e., substantial completion of the plan. Therefore, “related to”
8 jurisdiction over this claim does not exist.

9 Although not raised by the parties, even if “related to” jurisdiction exists, the causes of action
10 referenced in this adversary and the underlying circumstances would most likely result in abstention by
11 the Bankruptcy Court. There are no causes of action related to the Bankruptcy Code nor any federal
12 statute. All causes of action are merely state law claims and involve, in addition to the debtors, two non-
13 debtor parties.

14 CONCLUSION

15 The third cause of action for turnover of estate property under § 542 of the Code should be
16 dismissed with prejudice. All other causes of action should be dismissed without prejudice as “related
17 to” jurisdiction does not exist. The Motion to Amend Complaint should be denied as, even should that
18 motion be granted, “related to” jurisdiction would not exist. These state law causes of action are more
19 properly within the purview of the appropriate state court.



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26 _____
27 Patricia C. Williams
28 Bankruptcy Judge

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